

For Henry Clay.
Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

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TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$3 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

TRADE TO THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The following are short extracts from the British minister's (Mr. Canning's) letter to the American minister, on the subject of the trade to the British West Indies, which has been interdicted to American vessels by a British order in council. After some prefatory remarks, Mr. Canning observes:

"It will be highly advantageous to dispose at once of a subject which stands apart from all the other important subjects which Mr. Gallatin is authorized to discuss with the British Government—a subject, which is to be argued on principles, and to be decided on considerations, peculiar to itself.

Mr. Gallatin will allow the undersigned to take the liberty of remarking, that this peculiarity of character seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Gallatin, in his note of the 26th of August. Throughout that note there appears to be one pervading error. Mr. Gallatin treats the question as if it had turned altogether on this single point: "what are the equal and reciprocal conditions, under which a trade between the United States and the British West India Colonies, should be carried on?" assuming, as a sort of axiom, that such trade is as open to the United States as any other trade in the world, and never inquiring whether some compensation might not be due from the United States to Great Britain, for the concession of a privilege, which it is her undoubted right to give or withhold.

The undersigned is prepared to shew, that, even if the liberty to trade with the British West India Colonies were gratuitously conceded by England to the United States, still the footing on which the trade, so permitted, is now carried on by the United States, is unequal and unfair.

It is, as the undersigned has already said, the unquestionable right, and it has, till within these few years, been the invariable practice, of countries having colonies, to reserve to themselves the trade with those colonies, and to relax that reservation only under special circumstances, and on particular occasions—When a relaxation of that nature has been dictated and limited, by the necessities of the mother country, or of the colonies, the foreign countries taking advantage of it, may fairly aver, that they owed nothing to the State which had granted such relaxation. They may even have felt themselves at liberty to decline to accept of a partial admission into the ports of the colonies, thus evidently opened from considerations of local or temporary convenience, unless they were allowed a general liberty of trade with those colonies, independently of such considerations.

The interdiction of the American Government, in 1820, of any commerce with the British West India Colonies, until American Shipping should be permitted a free entry into the British colonial ports, is to be justified upon this ground.

The obvious way of meeting that interdiction by Great Britain, would have been to open to other commercial and maritime Powers the trade refused by the United States.

Circumstances not necessary to be detailed here, rendered that expedient, at that time, unadvisable.

In 1822, the privilege of trading with the British West Indies was conceded to the shipping of the United States, with certain restrictions and limitations, under which they were content to enjoy it; but that privilege Great Britain still withheld from all the powers of Europe.

The concession of the United States was, in effect, if not in words, exclusive: for the new countries of America (not then recognised by his Majesty) had no commerce or navigation which could interfere with those of the U. States.

It cannot, however, be supposed, it is not affirmed by Mr. Gallatin, that by granting the privilege, thus, in effect exclusively, to the United States, in the first instance, Great Britain precluded herself from extending it to other nations, whenever the course of events should create a favorable occasion for doing so. Events, which intervened between 1822 and 1825, created such an occasion.

As little can it be supposed, that because Great Britain submitted at a moment of necessity, to terms which, though not unjust, were inconvenient to her, she bound herself to continue to submit to them when that necessity should have passed away.

Scarcely may justify the demand for a high price, and monopoly may give the power of exacting it; but there is surely no understood compact between the buy-

er and the seller, that the former shall not endeavor to make himself independent of the latter by opening the market to general competition.

These obvious and simple considerations led to the act of Parliament of 1825.

Our right either to open the ports of our Colonies, or to keep them closed, as might suit our own convenience; our right to grant the indulgence of a trade with those Colonies to foreign Powers, wholly or partially, unconditionally or conditionally, as we might think proper, and if conditionally, on what conditions we pleased, was clear. We were not bound by any engagement to continue a monopoly of such indulgence to one foreign power against another. We had, for three years, felt the inconvenience of such monopoly. We naturally sought, therefore, in our new measure, to avoid the recurrence of the like inconveniences, by making our indulgence general to all nations; and, in order to keep the regulations of that indulgence in our own hands, we granted it by spontaneous legislation, and not by positive treaty.

The question is now, therefore, no longer what it was in 1820 or 1822, a question between Great Britain and the United States of America: it is a question between Great Britain and all the nations of the Old and the New World; to all of whom Great Britain has tendered access to her Colonies, on conditions which many of them have practically accepted, and more, perhaps, are ready to accept."

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

On the 24 January, 1813, the law entitled "an act to increase the Navy of the United States," authorized the building of four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns each, and six ships to rate 44 guns each.

On the 29th April, 1816, the law entitled "an act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," was passed, and authorized the building of nine ships to rate not less than 74 guns each, and twelve ships to rate not less than 44 guns each, including within these numbers one 74, and three 44 gun ships, authorized by the preceding act.

By these two laws therefore, twelve ships of not less than 74 guns, and fifteen ships of not less than 44 guns, were directed to be built.

Of the twelve 74's, seven have been launched, and five are in various stages of forwardness; of the fifteen 44's, one was burnt on the stocks in the Navy Yard at Washington, in the year 1814, and may be considered as replaced by the one lately purchased; four have been launched, seven are on the stocks; and the frames of remaining three have been contracted for.

At the time of the passage of the law of 1816, there were three ships of the line; the Independence, Washington, and Franklin; four frigates of the 1st class—Constitution, United States, Guerrier, and Java, and three of the 2d class—the Congress, Constellation and Macedonian.

These added to the number authorized by the laws before mentioned, and the frigate purchased in August last, under the authority of the law of 17th May, 1826, will give, when they are all completed, 12 ships of the line, 17 frigates of the 1st class, and 5 frigates of the 2d class; to which may be added the Fulton, which is at present used as a receiving ship at New York.

There are also in our Navy two ships of 21 guns each; the Cyane, captured in 1815, and the John Adams; and four sloops of 18 guns; to these were added, by the law of 3d March, 1825, ten sloops of war to carry not less than 20 guns; making, when complete 16 vessels of nearly the same class, and which may be ranked under the denomination of sloops of war. There are also four schooners of 12 guns, and three other vessels, used as receiving ships.

In the report from this Department, of 23d December, 1825, it was stated that three of the sloops of war authorized by the act of 3d March, 1825, would be completed within the year. Since that time those three have been finished, and are now at sea. One has been recently launched, and will be immediately put in commission; the others are far advanced, and the whole would have been entirely completed, if the contractors for certain portions of the materials had not produced disappointment by failing to comply with their contracts within the times specified. They will all be launched during the next year, and may be ready for sea within six weeks after launching, if no difficulty should be experienced in procuring seamen.

The whole naval force, authorized by law, consists of,

- 12 Ships of the line, (exclusive of two on Lake Ontario.)
- 17 Frigates of the 1st class.
- 3 Frigates of the 2d class.

16 Sloops of war.

4 Schooners of 12 guns and 3 other vessels.

The whole of these, with the exception of three of the frigates, could be prepared for active service at sea, in a few months should the situation and interests of the nation demand their employment.

The names of men of war of the U. S. Navy, are ordered by law to be of States, the frigates of Rivers, and the sloops of war of the Capitals of the several States.

Five of the States (at least, have their names borne by the ships of the line of the Navy, namely, North Carolina, Ohio, Delaware, New Hampshire, and Virginia; the two last names, as we learn, having been given to the new ships of the line, building at the Navy Yard in Charleston, Massachusetts.

The following are the prominent dimensions of the new U. S. sloops of war, of which ten have been ordered to be built:

Length between perpendiculars, ...	126 5
Beam moulded, ...	33 9
Depth of hold from the top of ceiling to the top of the gun deck beams, ...	15 3
Keel, ...	118 0
Tonnage, 700.	

The largest ship of the line measures about 2400 tons. The Independence, Franklin, and Washington, about 2240 tons. The largest frigates, about 1600 tons. Old Iron Sides the first built, 1450 tons.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 13.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced his bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was read and committed. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Burton, of Missouri, relative to donations of small tracts of the public lands; and one by Mr. Reed, of Mississippi, relative to an extension of the Western limits of the State.

In the House of Representatives, a few private bills were reported and committed. Among the various resolutions offered and agreed to, was one by Mr. Wright, of Ohio, referring it to the Committee on Manufactures to determine on the expediency of requiring prompt payment of import duties. A resolution offered by Mr. Poore, of Rhode Island, relative to the laws regulating the coins of the United States and foreign coins, was agreed to. The Committee on Commerce were directed, on motion of Mr. Hobart, of Massachusetts, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries. A resolution on the subject of making hats, of palm and other leaf, liable to import duty, was also introduced by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, and referred. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. White, of Florida, relative to the completion of the military roads from Pensacola to St. Augustine.

National Journal.

In the Senate, the bill abolishing imprisonment for Debt, has been twice read by general consent, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Johnston of Kentucky, Macon, Berrien, Harrison and Chambers. The remainder of the sitting was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Carson submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, to extinguish their title to lands within the limits of the State of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Bryan of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made of the route of a canal to connect the waters of Roanoke, Tar, and Neuse Rivers, so as to continue the line of interior navigation from Norfolk to the harbor of Beaufort, in North Carolina, with an estimate of the cost of effecting the same.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 14.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was offered by Mr. Dickerson, and passed to a second reading, which provides that \$5,000,000 annually, instead of being applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, shall be paid over to the several States, in the ratio of the apportionment of direct taxes.

In the House of Representatives, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances was received, and 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed. Five private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The following, submitted by Mr. Barton, of Missouri, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the cultivators of the soil, and multiplying the number of free holders in the United States, by making donations of small tracts of such of the Public Lands as shall have been previously offered for sale and remained unsold for a given time, to such persons as will actually inhabit and cultivate the same for some reasonable term of years.

The following, submitted by Mr. Reed, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House, what progress, if any, has been made in the survey of a new route for the National Road from this City to New Orleans, to pass west of the mountains, in the State of Tennessee, and thence by Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, and Columbus, in Monroe County, in the State of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana.

On motion of Mr. Ba-ringer of N. C.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if any, and what further provision may be necessary to give to the Circuit Court for the district of North Carolina, the power to appoint a Clerk.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a National Armoury at the Horse Shoe Bend, on Licking River Kentucky.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President, communicating a despatch from Mr. Gallatin. Several communications from the War and Navy Departments were also received, among which was the report of Captain McNeill, of the survey made by him during the autumn, of a route for the national road. The report from the Navy Department communicated the result of the survey of the harbor of Baltimore, which from a hasty glance we regard as favorable. Among the resolutions, was one offered by Mr. Brent, calling for information on the subject of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. An amendment was offered by Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, to the resolution laid on the table on Friday by Mr. McLean, which induced a successful motion for the printing of both. A resolution of Mr. Vinton relative to the Quapaw Indians was adopted, after striking out the clause which called for the instructions given to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty with that tribe. The resolution offered on Friday by Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. relative to our exports to and imports from the British colonies, was agreed to, after being modified, on motion of Mr. Tomlinson of Connecticut, so as to give it a wider range. Journal.

Mr. Reed, of Miss. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be directed to inquire into the Constitutional power of Congress to dispose of the public lands, or any part thereof, within any State, for the internal improvement thereof; and, also, into the justice and expediency of appropriating a portion of the public lands in each State, in which such lands are situated, to the improvement of the navigable streams in such States, respectively, and to the opening of roads and constructing canals within the same.

There is a singular provision in the Constitution of Virginia, which requires that two members of the Executive Council of that State, shall be removed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, at the end of every three years, and be ineligible for the next three years. The operation of this provision has just taken place, in the Legislature of that State, and Messrs. Scott and Roane were scratched from the Council—*Rat. Reg.*

Remedies.—For the gout, toast and water;—for corns, easy shoes; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for the tooth ache, pluck it out; and for love, matrimony.

In the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, a tunnel is to be made through a mountain ridge, at the depth of 850 feet from its summit; the tunnel is to be 22 feet in breadth, 23 1-2 in height, and its length is rising of four miles. The whole expense of the canal is estimated to exceed eight millions of dollars.

The Royal Lottery of England, established in the reign of Queen Anne, made its last drawing on the 18th of Oct. last when it was terminated.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber having engaged an Assistant for the ensuing year, will open his SCHOOL again in Meckville, on the 15th of January next.

The course of instruction contemplated for this School, will embrace all the parts necessary to form a good English Education, and the Latin Language. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions, of five and a half months each; at the end of which, there will be a public examination of the Pupils, and a vacation of two weeks.

Price of tuition will be nine dollars per session, payable in advance. It is desirable that all pupils intended for this school, should begin with the commencement of the session; and that none should be engaged for a less time than a whole session. Those who engage for a shorter time, must expect to pay an additional price.

The local advantages of this institution, (which is intended to be made permanent) are not without claims to public consideration. In the centre of a back country, abounding in all the necessities of life; combining the salubrity of the mountains, with the beauty and convenience of the plain; uniting health, with fertility of soil, and cheapness of provisions—it seems the spot to which nature, pointing her unerring finger, is wont to say, There, in stillness and retirement, is intended to be reared the temple sacred to Learning, to Science and to Freedom.

All the diffidence arising from a humble sense of his abilities, and a high sense of the responsibilities involved in the engagement, is felt by the subscriber, in submitting his services to the public as an instructor of youth; but having early learned the utility of the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," in applying it to the management of his school, his time and faculties shall be faithfully devoted. Encouraged by the success of a few years devoted to the business in Lynchburg, Va. he is not without hopes of being useful to those intrusted to his care.

To persons desiring it, Board can be furnished by the subscriber, and other gentlemen in the village, upon very moderate terms.

WILLIAM BUFORD.
Meckville, Dec. 8th, 1826. 6147

Greensborough Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy, which were closed on the 9th inst. by an examination of the Students on the studies of past session, will be resumed on the first Monday in January next. There are two vacations in the year: one of two weeks in the latter part of December; one of four weeks, commencing with the first of June.

This institution has been in constant operation more than two years; and the progress which it has already made, together with the probability of its future permanence, and the growing spirit of improvement in our country, lead us to hope that it will continue to receive, at least a respectable share of public patronage. The course of instruction is comprised in the terms of tuition subjoined. Those branches of English Education which are necessary to every American Scholar, viz. Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, are strictly attended to. Pupils are requested to enter, if possible, at the beginning of the session, as there is more difficulty afterwards in classing them to advantage. None can be admitted for less than half the session; and it is expected that the tuition be paid in advance.

The necessary expenses of a student here, per session, are as follows:

- 1st. For boarding, lodging, firewood, washing and candles, included, ... \$35 00
- 2d. For tuition in the Greek and Latin Language, s.—writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. included, ... \$10 50

If accompanied with Algebra, or Geometry, or any of the higher branches of Mathematics, ... \$15 00

The situation of the village is healthy and pleasant, and the inducements to dissipation are but few. Students may be prepared here for admission into the Freshman and Sophomore classes in the University, of this state. Those who wish to prepare for admission into either of those classes in the University, should make it known when they apply for admission into the Academy.

F. W. CARUTHERS.
Greensboro', N. C. Dec. 15, 1826. 2443

Coach Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN.

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making Carriages of all descriptions; Gigs, (panels and stock), stage Coaches &c. Also, all orders for Blacksmith's Work, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. Repairs, of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them.

Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 5146

Factorage & Commission

RUSSELL.

THE concern of *Conner and Wilson* having been dissolved, the *Factorage and Commission* in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber; who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Charley, every facility in receiving and forwarding *Cotton* to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. 5149

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor.

Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

ETIMOLOGY.

MR. WHITE: In the English language there is a certain word of very common use, and of two syllables, which, being separated, constitute a classical Latin phrase, expressing

"Under a military chieftain."

The discovery and analysis of this word and Latin phrase, would be a profitable exercise for students and young Etymologists: It might induce the habit of strictly examining the structure and etymology of both languages. I may propound more exercises of this sort, if the present receives a prompt and satisfactory resolution, from some emulous

TYRO.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Question.—What, in these days, is the chief aim of man?
Answer.—To gather riches and cheat all he can.
To grow to wealth, and do all in his power.
To kick the unfortunate still a peg lower:
To deal with all men while wealth attends them,
To grind down the poor when none will defend them;
To cry up for freedom, maintain it with vigor;
To have slaves by hundreds, and treat them with rigor;
To reduce the fair virgin to his embrace,
To cast on her all the crimes and disgrace;
To be saint without, and all devil within;
To pretend to virtue, and practice all sin.

REASON IN RHYME.

Death of Judge PAXTON.

JOHN PAXTON, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, died at the house of Judge Hall, in Warrenton, on the 13th ult. A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, gives the following sketch of the life and character of the deceased:

"Judge Paxton was a native of Rock-bridge County, Virginia, but in early life entered into mercantile pursuits, and migrated to Morganton in Burke County. It required a very slight acquaintance with him to perceive, that he had little right to expect success in this vocation. His mind scorned the petty tricks of trade. Too inert a salesman and too indulgent a creditor, as might have been anticipated, he found it necessary, at thirty years of age, to turn his attention to a pursuit more congenial to his disposition, and better adapted to his genius.

At the present day, the Bar would seem to hold out few inducements to the most gifted individual, at such an age, unaided by wealthy and influential connections, and laboring under the accumulated disadvantages of embarrassed circumstances, and a defective education.—And that a man of Judge Paxton's great and unaffected modesty should have entered the lists, in a profession which, of all others, requires and commands the exercise of the rarest and noblest qualities of the head and heart, and in which the chances of success are about equal to those in a lottery, cannot but be matter of surprise to his most intimate friends. Fortunately, however, for his own reputation, and the interest of the State, he possessed a mind alike superior to timidity and vanity. For some years he was comparatively unknown, but there was no step in his silent and unobtrusive course, that was not so much gained in the respect and esteem of his professional brethren and the public. General advances ultimately obtained for him a high rank in his profession, and he was one of those fortunate men, whose noblest triumphs of intellect never outstripped those of his heart. He was universally esteemed, and rarely envied.

In 1819, without his solicitation, or even his knowledge, the Legislature, by a vote almost unanimous, placed him on the Superior Court Bench. Since that period, his history is well known. That he was a man of splendid intellect is not pretended, and it is impossible in the nature of things, that his literary attainments could have been very extensive.—But that he possessed a sound logical mind, well stored with correct knowledge of the common law, it is presumed all will be disposed to admit. In addition to this, if unvarying patience in the search after truth, and unbending firmness in sustaining the innocent and punishing the guilty, are cardinal virtues in the character of a Judge, and are the more valuable, because the more rare, then Judge Paxton was entitled to no ordinary reputation—for no man ever possessed these qualities in a more eminent degree."

The Baltimore Patriot scolds Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, for not alluding to the death of Mr. Adams in his message to the Legislature. Mr. Jefferson's death is noticed by his excellency.

BANK OF CHERAW.

There being much anxiety among the people in this part of the State, and frequent inquiries made, relative to the condition of the Cheraw Bank, and the value of its paper, we have made it a point to publish every thing in relation thereto which comes to our knowledge. The following paragraph is taken from the report of a committee of the South Carolina legislature, on the finances of the state:

"In relation to the Bank of Cheraw, which has also been reported on by the Comptroller General, your Committee find that during the last fiscal year, ten thousand dollars of the bills of that Bank were received for taxes. The Bank has failed, and its notes have become utterly

uncurrent. A note has been given by the Directors, with collateral security, for the amount. Your committee are of opinion, that the debt is well secured, but that it is highly expedient, in aid of the revenue, to compel the Bank to redeem its obligation. They therefore recommend that the Comptroller General be directed to put in suit all the bills of the Bank of Cheraw, received for taxes, and also a note given by Joshua Lazarus, as collateral security for the payment of the said bills, if the said note be not paid when due."

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.

Mr. Winslow King, a fine promising young man of about 20 years of age, a son of Samuel King, Esq. of Iredell county, left this town on Wednesday night last with a heavy loaded wagon, in company with a black man as driver. The following morning, near M. Daniel's, 7 miles from town, on the Morganton road, in descending a hill, Mr. King driving, the horses took fright, ran off and on reaching the sand at the bottom of the hill, the saddle horse fell and precipitated Mr. King directly in the track of the wagon, the wheels of which passed over his breast, and put an instant end to his life. His remains were brought to town on Friday, and interred in the burial ground. Fayetteville Journal.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editor of the N. C. Journal.

"As yet there is but little news worth communicating—amongst the most important is, that New York will be decidedly opposed to the administration. All parties seem to be at a loss what to do for the best as regards our trade with the British West India Colonies."

We copy the annexed article from the Boston Centinel. From the known discretion of the editor of that print, we think reliance may be placed on the statement:
Balt. Pat.
From Peru.—We have seen letters from Lima, which represent the political, commercial, and internal affairs of Peru, as being in a very distracted and distressed state; that Bolivar's conduct in several instances, had proved him to be a despot and tyrant; and that the citizens of the United States will find, ere long, that they have grossly mistaken the man, whom they have extolled as a Patriot, and denominated a second Washington. We know the source of these letters to be highly respectable.

PETERSBURG, DEC. 19.

The character of Bolivar is developing itself rapidly. It is probable our ministers will join the southern congress in time to make their bow to the would be dictator of one half of the American continent, and to congratulate him upon the overthrow of republican government in the western hemisphere.

We have official information, that the British custom house officers in the West Indies have resolved rigidly to enforce the execution of the British order in council, interdicting our trade with those islands.

"It is reported (says the Alexandria Gazette) that John Steele, Esq. collector of the customs for the port of Philadelphia, has resigned his office. We have heard it hinted, as highly probable, that Jonathan Roberts, Esq. of Pennsylvania, will receive this appointment, unless the secretary of the treasury may feel disposed to take it himself."

We learn verbally from Richmond, that it is not believed that any serious opposition will be made to the re-election of Mr. Randolph to the U. S. senate.

The late news from England does not appear to have affected the price of cotton in our market. It is quoted at 8 a 10 cents.

Republican.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18.

John A. King, Secretary of Legation to Great Britain, and Mr. Waring, a King's Messenger, arrived in New York in the William Thompson.

Mr. King has arrived in this city. It is rumored, and with strong probability that it is correct, that he has brought with him a Convention from the British Government on the subject of the claims of our citizens for property taken during the late war, respecting which, differences of opinion have existed between the Commissioners sitting in this city under the authority of the two governments. By this Convention, it is reported, Great Britain agrees to pay a specific sum at once, the disposition and distribution of that sum to be regulated entirely by the Government of the United States. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the labors of the Commissioners will be now brought to a close.

We presume, as nothing is said on the subject, that the question of the West India trade remains in statu quo.

Journal.

Last year about this time 33,000 free letters were mailed in Washington in one week; the National Intelligencer of the 15th ult. says that in one week, ending the Tuesday previous 44,000 free letters had been mailed in that Post Office.

Gen. JACKSON'S SOUTH-CAROLINA.

A Correspondent of the Yorkville Pioneer, who writes from Columbia, under date of 20th ult. says that a meeting of the legislature of that state took place in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on the subject of the next Presidential Election, when the following resolution was offered and adopted viz:
"Resolved, that the State of South Carolina will support General Andrew Jackson for the Presidency of the United States."

The vote was taken by ayes and noes, which were 136 ayes and 2 noes. several members were absent and provision is made for them to record their votes—the resolution is preceded by an appropriate preamble.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial Register, that on the 2d ult. about 9 o'clock, 3 miles below Big Bone, and 55 miles from Cincinnati, the boiler of the steamboat Union, burst, producing instant destruction to the boat, and killing and wounding several individuals. The boiler past through the boat under the fore castle, and she sunk instantly. There were four persons killed, and seven badly wounded. The Engineer is among the killed.

It is providential that so few passengers were on board. A person on board has expressed astonishment that a single individual could escape.

West India trade.—Capt Beecher, of the brig G. M. Hunter, at New Haven, 16 days from S. Kitts, reports that a proclamation had been issued by the Admiral on that station, ordering that all American vessels remaining in the ports of the British Islands on and after the first of December, unless detained for ballasting, should be seized and disposed of according to the terms of the act prohibiting the intercourse between these islands and the United States—and also declaring that all English vessels from other islands, with American produce on board, would be seized and confiscated.

On the state of the negotiation with the British government relative to the Colonial Trade, the Alexandria Gazette remarks—"we have no information that we can rely upon but we have enough to induce us to believe that the favourable despatches received from Mr. Gallatin have rendered a Proclamation by the President unnecessary. We feel the fullest confidence that all difficulties will be speedily removed, and that our trade with the West Indies will be placed upon a better footing than it was previous to the interruption."

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser.

ST THOMAS, NOV. 12. 1826

Gentlemen: For a long time there has been no arrival from the M. in. The opinion is that Bolivar cannot leave Peru without exposing that country to a civil war, and for that excuse he will not, at present at least, return to Colombia.

The Vice President of Colombia, by a decree dated Sept. 23d, announced the death of the late Presidents Adams and Jefferson; and as a proof of the respect in which those distinguished benefactors of the human race, were held in Colombia, directed the army and navy, and all public officers of the Republic to wear mourning for the space of three days.

Gibraltar papers to Oct. 30, received at Boston, state that the Algerine squadron, (including a 64.) were off Cape de Gatt, on the 22d. Their boats attempted to cut out five Spanish vessels, which had taken refuge in the anchorage ground of St. Peter's Castle, but the inhabitants drove them off by a heavy fire of musketry.

Balt. Pat.

We have seen letters from Laguayra, in Colombia, to the 25th Nov. from a highly respectable American gentleman. Politically and commercially, the country is in a very unsettled state, with hardly a hope of averting the calamities of a civil war.

Col. J. G. A. Williamson (late of Pers. county) American Consul at Laguayra, had arrived there, and had an interview with Gen. Perez, whom he found in command there.

It is affirmed by some of the British writers on political economy, that nine tenths of the land-owners of the United Empire "are striving in vain against engagements which they cannot meet."

CONGRESS OF P. V. M. A.

In Congress, House of Representatives, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, be requested to furnish to this House any information in his possession, which, in his opinion, may be communicated without detriment to the public service, concerning the nature of the stipulations contained in the "Treaty of League and perpetual friendship—the convention respecting contingents, and the special convention and compact" which was concluded and signed at Panama on the 15th of July last.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 2, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Western Carolinian is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. 147

1827.

TIME, in his ceaseless course, has given birth to another year....the 1827th of the Christian era. We offer the congratulations of the season to our patrons, and to all our fellow-citizens; hoping the New-Year may bring fewer of the ills of life, and more of its temporal comforts and spiritual blessings, than the old; and that we may all be actuated by a spirit and temper that will better fit us properly to appreciate and enjoy the one, and to bear, in meekness and resignation, with the other, during the present year, and for all time to come.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the Address (which has been selected from a number sent in) to the patrons of the Western Carolinian, at the commencement of the New Year, 1827, which takes the premium of \$5, offered by the Editor of this paper. Its length, in our view, is its only fault.

"Vigor etatis fruit, ut flos veris!"

Reflect!—no fitful phantom flared
Athwart the visionary mind,
To keep it dubious,—unprepared,—
To tantalize, delude, or blind.
'Twas mighty Time himself that pass'd,
On viewless pinions onward borne,
Regarding things, minute or vast,
With approbation, doubt or scorn:
Exhorting man to moralize
Upon the annual change he brings,
He rends the mantle of disguise
From mortal and immortal things:
Dooming another year to die,
Conducting in the transient new:
But who may sink or soar, on high,
Ere it expires, he hides from view.

Then, since the present bounds our sight,
Come let us scan the past aright;
On Ruling Providence depend,
As on the bosom of a friend;
For, though we claim the passing hour,
The future is beyond our power.
What is the past? In every age
We find the good, the bad, the sage;
The brave, the coward, foolish, wise,
Confront to view or in disguise;
Impiety, with mitres crown'd,
Fidelity, in fetters bound;
The purest, with some trait to blame,
The foulest, not devoid of shame.
From Adam's fall review his race,
The same in treachery and grace!
Nature has ne'er herself belied;
Her works are only modified:
In spite of decomposing kill,
An atom is an atom still.

Dogmata vary, manners change,
Time, with the year, brings nothing strange;
Immutable as Sol, remain
The laws Jehovah did ordain!
But though weak man cannot destroy,
He may abuse, slight, or enjoy
The bounties Providence has sent,
Which for his happiness were meant.
His morals, polity, opinion,
Conduct to thralldom, or Dominion!
Truth from this maxim never swerves,
"Man is as free as he deserves!"
Beneath the heavy hand of power
Why do so many Nations cower?
Throughout Europa's northern clime
Why grovel human forms supine?

Entail'd, as parcels of estate,
In nuptial portions to the great;
Or by an Autocrat bestow'd
At Coronation, to a lord!
Time sanctifies preposterous claims;
The priest declares, that "God ordains;"
'Tis not pure doctrine from above
That fires his zeal, but sordid love;
Hence, prompt submission, credence blind,
Are virtues to a servile mind.

Look eastward,—visit Indian shores,—
The native there his lot deplures;
Subdued by foreign arms,—compell'd
To Satraps half his wealth to yield;
Britannia's mercenary hand
Extorts the harvest of the land;
There, craft and tyranny, combined
With superstition, rule the mind.
Messiah's ministers must fail
Where mammon's myrmidons prevail!
When shall the sun of truth arise
To open oriental eyes?
O! when that glorious day appear
When Liberty shall rule the year;
And adoration be alone
Directed to Jehovah's throne?

Behold, in Egypt's famous land,
A medley of the gross and grand!
A tyrant grim, of mighty mind,
Has works of magnitude design'd;
Not merely plan'd,—but carried on
By his stern genius of reform;
Arms, agriculture, arts and trade,
There reassume their ancient grade.
Alas! a tiger fills the throne;
These are enforced for him alone,—
Not for his vassals—they must sow!
He reaps the fruit for Grecia's wo!
That name our drooping spirit fires—
O! could our hand attune the wires,

As he, who the achievements told,
Her valiant sons perform'd of old,
A stanza, worthy those who fell
In Missolonghi's breach, should swell.

The muscman is in uproar,
Assail'd by famine, flames and war;
Revolt, revenge, reform, prevail;
Achæi these prognostics hail.

Persisting Greece may yet regain
Her ancient freedom and Domain!
Shall Earth again complete her round,
Before thy efforts shall be crown'd?
Shall kindred states look tamely on,
Nor lift an arm for Hellas' son?

The boon warm charity bestow'd
To aid thy dauntless, struggling race,
Augments the purse of shameless fraud;
O! meanness! selfishness! disgrace!
Columbia, blush!—not for thyself,
But for thy avaricious sons,
Who, basely for the love of pelf,
Purlin'd from Greece enormous sum.

Indignant feelings, through this land
With infancy the recreants brand;
Sparta advance,—Athens prepare,—
Resume fresh hope,—discard despair!
Let states, O Greece! which owe to thee
Their science, arts, and liberty,
With caution stand aloof,—strike home,
The triumph shall be all thy own.

'Till Hellepontus roll between
Thre and thy foe, sheath not the sword!
Thy patrimonial soil redeem,
From Europe drive the moslem horde.

Man, social man, how long will thou
To thy usurping equal bow?
How long will idol gods confine
Thy intellectual spark divine?

How long thy sensual appetites
Obstruct the rays of reason's light;
And, credulous and recreant, still
Bend to a priest or tyrant's will?
Shall time, in vain, year after year,
Reprove thy sloth, or blind career?
Apparent truths are often found,
By scientific laws, unsound.

Celestial bodies, to our eyes,
Appear of an inferior size
To this terrestrial globe, which we
Once deem'd the principal to be;
'Till science, with pervading light,
Inform'd our ignorance aright.

'Twas thus of man, the clouded mind
On Monarchs leant, submissive; blind;
To Hypocrites his conscience gave,
And gloried that he was a slave.
When PRINTING burst upon his view!
Exposed the false,—explain'd the true,—
Made charlatans to glooms retire,—
Merit to eminence aspire,—

Brought freedom from her hiding place,
Equality restored to grace,—
Unnerred the arm of baseless power,—
Made virtue smile, and vice to cower.

These are achievements of the PRESS,
Which all true friends to science bless:
It wields the truncheon of command,
Which awes the highest in the land.

'Tis freedom's throne,—her spear,—her eye!
Where it obtains, she cannot die!
Alas! that any nation yet
By Stygian darkness is beset!

Time passes on,—dark in his train,
Behold infatuated Spain!
A monarch, weak, a bigot, fool,
Torment, disgrace, delude, misrule!

In vain from translucent climes
Would such regnant Peruvian mines;
Triumphant time has swept away
From all this land, his odious sway.

Hope, Lusitania, to thee
Declares thou art becoming free!
Thy royal lord has caught the blaze
Of freedom, and transmits her rays.

The Autic Monarch deems his throne
Sustain'd by right divine alone;
Decees it an enormous crime
For any vassal to repine.

The bigot placed at Gallia's helm,
Claims by descent that fated realm;
In charter'd rights the mass confide,
And of a shadow boast with pride.

Britannia proud, the dying year
Leaves on thy pallid cheek a tear!
Adversity, with trenchant blade,
Has cleft thy helm,—curtail'd thy trade.

O! for the powers of lofty verse,
Columbia's commonwealth to trace:
Come, Liberty's heart-stirring strain,—
O Muse! let not our toil be vain.

We feel our energies too weak
To light the eye,—suffuse the cheek;
Excite emotion, or define
The grandeur of progressive Time.

Hail, Freedom! thy majestic reign
Prevails from Florida to Maine;
From the Atlantic to the West
Thy Empire spreads, supremely blest.

Let Time speed on from year to year,
He brings no regal faction here;
Collisions, Liberty, are thine;
Elections offer at thy shrine.

Warm ebullitions of the heart,
In which rebellion has no part,
Prompt an Ambition to excel
In serving the Republic well.

Wealth smiles upon the land,—the year
Comes round with renovating cheer;
Crowning the long contested cause,
Of self-control by equal laws.

Bright in the annals of the free,
Admire Columbia's jubilee!
No prior festivals declare
A triumph of the mind so rare.
Freedom bestow'd a tear, a sigh,
On her two sponsors, bold and high;
Who train'd her infancy, and stood
True to her cause through peril, blood;
Taught her through anarchy to steer,
To Empire and her fiftieth year.
In triumph the two sages smiled
Upon their colossal child;
With conscious pride her strength admired,
Never'd and satisfied, retired.
Along the southern hemisphere
We cast our mental eyes with fear;
There Liberty and Bondage fight,
And prejudice opposes light.
But let them verge to either side,
Our maxim will be verified;
That man on earth will ever be
What he deserves,—or bond or free!"
The moral of our strain is this,
The Sun of Freedom is the Press!
The tutelar and cogent arm,
That shields the commonwealth from harm.
All States that merit to be free,
May triumph over tyranny;
All false religion is a lure,
The mind's subjection to secure.
The voice of truth and nature cries,
The register of Time replies,
To cultivate th' immortal mind,
Is the great purpose of mankind."

PATRONS.
To you, throughout the coming year,
Our best exertions shall be given;
To entertain, enlighten, cheer;
And, for success, rely on Heaven. W.

The legislature of Virginia, on the 15th ult. elected Abel P. Upshur, a delegate in the legislature from the county of Northampton, Judge of the Superior courts for the Eastern Shore circuit. David Briggs, of Spotsylvania county, and John H. Smith, of Richmond, have been elected Councillors, in place of Messrs. Scott and Roane, removed in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of that state.

The Greeks.—It appears, from letters to Mr. Everett, member of congress, from Gen. Jarvis, (an American in the Greek service) and Prince Colocotroni, that the amount of suffering among the Greeks for the want of food, is equal to that produced by the direct operations of their barbarous enemies. From France, Holland, and Geneva, cargoes of provisions have been sent to Greece, which has prevented the final starvation of the country? An appeal is made to the benevolence of the people of the U. States, to save this suffering people from the horrors of famine.—more terrific and fatal than the scimitar of the Turk.

A resolution has been introduced into the legislature of Virginia, proposing the erection of a statue or monument to the memory of the late Thomas Jefferson; and there is little doubt but it will be adopted.

Three Prizes drawn by one Ticket.
The Messrs. Colens, brokers and lottery ticket vendors, of Baltimore, publish, that in the Maryland state Lottery, the rare occurrence of one ticket's drawing three prizes, actually happened in the last drawing of that lottery. Ticket No. 17,652, drew \$10,000, \$5, and \$3! This is rare luck, indeed.

The legislature of South Carolina, at their recent session, passed a resolution (unanimously in the house of representatives, and two negatives only in the senate) making a grant of six per cent. stock, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to Mrs. Randolph, only living child of the late Thomas Jefferson.

BLESSINGS OF MATELONY.
We notice, in the Cheraw paper, an advertisement over the name of Sarah Hudson, in which she states that her husband has left her, "without any just cause or provocation," and has married another "person" near Augusta, Georgia, representing that his first wife was dead. Mrs. Hudson indignantly repels this slander; and declares that she is not only not dead, but in a much fairer way of living (as a woman should live) than when her loving spouse stay'd with her. She affects a total indifference as to what "person" enjoys her husband's embraces now, or "ever hereafter;" but as she is not sparing of hard names, towards the "man," and from the want of temper she manifests throughout the advertisement, the presumption is strong, that "that green-eyed monster, Jealousy," is rankling in her breast. But wital, we are disposed to take the woman's part. Every day's experience must satisfy any candid person, that four-fifths of the unhappy matches in our country, are caused, immediately or proximately, by the inconstancy and profligacy of the husbands.

The steam-boat Henrietta, running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, was, on the 13th ult. snagged in descending the river, a few miles below Fayetteville, and sunk: the cargo, composed entirely of cotton, was saved; the boat has been raised, taken to town, and will be repaired with a moderate expense. No blame attaches to the captain, (Taws) the accident being unavoidable.

James H. Witherspoon, of Lancaster district, has been elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina.

The legislature of Virginia, on the 14th ult. elected Allen Taylor, Esq. of Botetourt county, Chancellor of the Wythe, Greenbrier, and Staunton districts, in place of John Brown, dead. On the first ballot, the vote was, for Taylor 39, John H. Peyton, of Staunton, 67, Jonathan B. Carr, of Albemarle, 34; Edward Campbell, of Washington, 22; Second ballot—Taylor 114, Peyton, 78; Campbell, withdrawn.

Col. John McKinley, of Huntsville, has been elected U. S. senator from Alabama, in the place of Israel Pickens, resigned; Col. McK. received a majority of 3 votes over Judge C. C. Clay, also of Huntsville.

Mr. Randolph, of the senate; and Messrs. Livingston, Floyd, and Carson, of the house of representatives, have been, in the appointment of the standing committees of the two houses, entirely excluded from any one of them. The Telegraph asserts that this was done by a preconcert of the adherents of the administration: the Journal, however, denies the charge; and says, that to the absence of the gentlemen from the city, and other causes purely accidental, is to be attributed the omission of their names from any committee. Accidents, sometimes, happen very opportunely, for political as well as other purposes.

Pennsylvania.—An election for U. S. senator from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Findlay, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, took place in the legislature of that state on the 12th ult. First vote—Isaac D. Barnard 55, Samuel D. Ingham 33, Joseph Hemphill 11, James Buchanan 10, Wm. Findlay 10, Alexander Mahon 5, George B. Porter 3, Thos. Sergeant 1. Second vote—Isaac D. Barnard 108, Samuel D. Ingham 41, Joseph Hemphill 5, Jas. Buchanan 3, Thos. Sergeant 1. So General Barnard was elected.

Gen. B. is now Secretary of the commonwealth; his election, says the Freeman's Journal, affords us a subject of congratulation, as he is a gentleman of talents, and has rendered good service to his country. [Gen. Barnard is a decided and zealous supporter of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Ingham, Barnard's principal competitor, being also a fast friend of Jackson, it was expected he would be elected; but as he is already in Congress, the legislature thought it most advisable to elect Barnard, that they might enjoy the advantage of the presence of both in the national councils.]

Two mad dogs were killed in Columbia, S. C. a few weeks since.

Gov. Truitt, of Georgia, having signified a desire to retire from the executive chair of that state, his friends, it is said, have concluded to bring forward Mr. Forsyth as his successor; an "from what we can gather, this will be done without the agency of a caucus." Col. Duncan G. Campbell is spoken of as the candidate of the Clark party.

TRADE to the British WEST INDIES.

Our readers are already apprised, that, on the 27th July last the British government passed an order in council, interfering the trade between the United States and the British West India islands, in American vessels, after the 1st of December past; and that Mr. Gallatin, our minister to England, was especially instructed, and clothed with adequate powers, to effect, by negotiation, a reconciliation between the two governments, on that point. The British government have refused to negotiate on the subject. Mr. Adams, in his message to congress, refers to the whole business to them, and has communicated the correspondence between our minister and the British secretary, on the subject. Were these documents not too voluminous, we should spread the whole before our readers; but the restricted compass of our paper will only admit of giving some extracts from Mr. Canning's (the British secretary's) answer to Mr. Gallatin; which will show the ground assumed by England in refusing to negotiate on the subject. The extracts will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It is now left for Congress to pass such countervailing restrictions on the British traders, as, in their wisdom, may seem best to comport with the interest and dignity of the nation, and the rights of our citizens engaged in maritime pursuits.

"Go multiply, and replenish the Earth."

A Mr. Reneau, in the Tennessee legislature, has introduced a bill into that body, defining, by statute, the age (30 years) at which a man shall be deemed and taken to be a Bachelor; and making it the duty of the assessing officer in each county to ascertain, in addition to the value of property, the number of Bachelors, with the amount of property possessed by each, and to assess a tax of 25 per cent. thereon; the avails to be distributed among all the unmarried females over the age of 25.

If this won't drive the incorrigible old Bachelors into matrimony, we are at a loss to know what will.

It is recommended to our legislature to "inquire into the expediency" of taxing Bachelors. But we would apply the revenue thus raised, differently from what Mr. Reneau proposes: in our view, it should be appropriated to purposes of internal improvement,—beginning with the improvement of the minds of those children whose intellects would otherwise ever remain a "moral wilderness;" and thus, perhaps, make of them better citizens than the unwilling contributors to the means which effected their "transition from gloom to glory."

Map of North-Carolina.—We would call the attention of the reader to the advertisement of Mr. McRae, in a subsequent column, relative to the publication of a Map of North-Carolina. It is so apparent to every one, that there is at this time no Map of the state that deserves the name, that it would be a useless waste of time to attempt to show the universal demand there is for a work like the one Mr. McRae proposes to publish, and the incalculable utility of it to the citizens of the state. In so favorable a light is the undertaking of Mr. McRae viewed in this section of the state, that our members of the General Assembly could not, in their official capacity, do any act more acceptable to their constituents, than affording legislative assistance to this laudable enterprise.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 20.
Cotton, \$8 25 a 8 80; flour, fine, 5 a 6, super-fine scarce, \$6 a 6 50; wheat, \$1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 60 a 75; apple do. 45 50; corn, 65 a 70; bacon, 14 a 15; salt, Turkeys, 85 a 90 per bush; molasses, 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 19 20; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 11; beeswax, 26 a 27; rice 30 to 40 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 a 6 50, pr 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, \$3 a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 18.

Cotton, S. Island, 1 a 24; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 19 cts.; short staple, 9 a 10 40 cts.; Whiskey, 42 a 43 cts.; Bacon, 8 9; Hams, 10 a 11; Lard, 94 a 10; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch), 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 a 19 Inf. to good, 13 to 16. Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills—1 a 1 1/2 per cent. discount.
North-Carolina State Do.—2 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—In Uplands, up to Friday, a fair business was done at last week's prices; but the receipt of unfavourable accounts from Liverpool, to 2d ult. checked operations, and the advices from Liverpool to the 9th, on Saturday, established a decline in price of about 1/2 cent in prime, and from 1/2 to 3/4 cent in middling qualities—we therefore quote 9 a 10 1/4. Business done on Friday and Saturday, limited.

Flour.—This article has been dull—the best brands would not probably command over 86 by quantity, though a few small lots have reached 86 1/4.

Corn.—Of this article we have had no arrivals the past week; therefore our former cargo price (62 1/2) is continued.

Butter, &c.—The market was flat this week for most articles of groceries, particularly in Sugars.

Freights.—To Liverpool, Cotton 34 per lb.; New York, square bales, \$1 per bale; do. round bags, 1 cent per lb.

CAMDEN PRICES, Dec. 16.

Cotton, 8 a 9; corn, 62 1/2 to 75; bacon, 12 1/2 to 15; whiskey, 55 a 60; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHERAW PRICES, DEC. 22.

Cotton, 8 a 8 75—9 can be obtained for choice lots; about 1500 bales have been bought during the last week, for the last few days the demand has been brisk.

JUDGE MURPHY'S LOTTERY.

We have been advised from Hillsborough, that, owing to a failure on the part of several Agents to report the number of tickets sold, the Commissioner has been compelled to postpone the drawing a few weeks. Returns were coming in every mail; and a confident belief was entertained, that the drawing would commence early in January. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are again requested to transmit, immediately, to Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, a list of the tickets which remain in their hands—sold. 43

MARRIED.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 4th ult. by the Rev. John Robinson, Mr. Thomas G. Barnett to Miss Margaret Brown.

In Fayetteville, on the 14th ult. Mr. Horatio G. Nelson to Miss Caroline A. McKee, youngest daughter of Duncan McKee, Esq. all of that place.

In Washington City, on the 2d ultimo, the Hon. Henry C. Martindale, a representative in Congress from the state of New-York, to Miss Olivia F. Ewell, daughter of Dr. James Ewell.

DIED.

In this county, on the 6th ult. Mrs. Mary M. Kern, widow of the late Mr. Conrad Kern, aged 80 years. She was a worthy, benevolent neighbor, and an exemplary Christian.

In Charlotte, on the 5th ult. Thomas B. infant son of Mr. Charles Elms, aged 16 months.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life, on the 5th of November, 1826, Israel P. Davis, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, Waxhaws, N. C. He had set off to view some of the Western States; went as far as Memphis on the Chickasaw Bluff, Mississippi River, Western District of Tennessee, and then returned with a design of coming immediately home to his family; got the length of John Matthews's Esq. Mary county, near Columbia, Tennessee; and there yielded up his breath, on the 24th day of his sickness, and in the 45th year of his age. His sickness commenced with the bilious, and terminated with the typhus fever.

Mr. Davis was an excellent member of both civil and religious society; a true friend; an honest, steady, affectionate, cheerful, peaceable, and obliging neighbor; an ingenious, industrious man, and one whose word might have been credited equal to any other upon the face of the earth; was generally esteemed, and now lamented, by all who knew him. He has left behind him a beloved wife, and a numerous, promising, and agreeable family of children, to bewail the great loss they now sustain. Yet they have the consolation, that it was so ordered by that great and kind Being, who performeth all things well for his people, that in the time of his last illness, his lot was cast in a Christian, genteel family, where the greatest care was taken of him, and the best medical aid afforded him. Besides, his fellow-traveller, Mr. Richard Peoples, waited upon him all the time, and also acted the part of a most kind friend. Brought home the deceased's riding horse, and all such things as he had taken from home with him, to accommodate him in his journey, and delivered them up to the widow, safe and in good order. But the greatest ground of consolation is, that, previous to his departure, Mr. Davis gave comfortable evidence of his going to a better world.

AFRICA.

A paper by the last arrival from England contains a letter from Captain Clapperton, the celebrated English traveller in Africa. It is dated at Hvo, or Eyo, the capital of Yorubas, 22d February, 1826, and says:

I have been well used here; and depart in two days for Yauri, where poor Park was killed. I will get all his papers, if not sent home by Brillo, and hear every circumstance connected with his death. I have made important discoveries here, as every foot is new ground. I have passed over a range of hills which were not known to exist before; and traversed one of the most extensive kingdoms in Africa, the very name of which was unknown to Europeans. In the capital of this kingdom I have remained upwards of two months. The celebrated Niger is only two days journey to the eastward of me; its course to the sea in the Bight of Benin, can be no longer doubtful.

The state of Virginia protested against the slave trade as early as the year 1772, when the house of Burgesses made an address to George III. complaining of the inhumanity of the traffic, and of its retarding the population of the country by white men.

FROM THE WASHINGTON (N. C.) HERALD.

Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. John Williams, who was shot on the night of the 24th ult. died on Sunday morning last. This wretched woman was arrested under the suspicion of being accessory to the murder of her husband. Her own confessions, together with evidence and corroborating circumstances, left no doubt but she was deeply implicated in the horrid transaction. She was committed to prison to await her trial, but from the precarious state of her health, was admitted to bail. We understand that her evidence would have been the principal testimony adduced against the man who is now confined in the Jail of our county, charged with the offence.

Gen. Swift, one of those indicted for his connection with the broken banks in N. York, has been tried and acquitted. This result will give great satisfaction to many friends and acquaintances of the Gen. in this State. Fayetteville Observer.

North Carolina Notes.—In New York, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount. Philadelphia, 2 1/2 per cent. Norfolk, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. Richmond, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent. Petersburg, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Charleston, 1 to 2 per cent. At the latest dates.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated December 10.

"Mr. Randolph arrived in this City yesterday, and I was with him last night. He is in fine health and spirits. I have never seen him so self-poised and self-possessed—and all that his friends would wish him to be."

The Richmond Enquirer says: "From every thing that we can gather of the feelings of the Members of the Legislature, we have no doubt of Mr. Randolph's being re-elected—nay, without opposition."

The detachment of Cadets from the Middletown Academy, under their Preceptor and Superintendent, Captain Alden Partridge, arrived in Washington City about noon on Saturday the 14th.

We understand says the National Intelligencer, that damages to the amount of two thousand dollars, were, on Wednesday last, awarded by a Jury in the Circuit Court for this District, in a case of prosecution for seduction of a young female.

The President of the United States has recognised Martin Martin as a Vice Consul of his Holiness Pope Leo the Twelfth, for the port of New York.

Mr. Robespierre is to go to Constantinople, as Russian ambassador to the Porte; and it is believed that the Christian powers will immediately present a very energetic joint note to induce the Turkish government to conclude a favorable arrangement with the Greeks. It is also stated, that Turkish diplomatic agents will hereafter be placed near each of the European cabinets.

The amount of tolls received on the Erie and Champlain Canals during the year which has just terminated, is estimated at about 700,000 dollars.

The amount of cotton shipped from Petersburg, Virginia, during the year ending the 30th September, was 35,646; of which 14,446 were sent coastwise, and 21,200 to foreign ports.

A correspondent of the Utica, (N. Y.) Sentinel, says: There is now living in the town of Western, Oneida county, a farmer that measures seven feet four inches and three fourths in height. The writer states the fact from his own knowledge, having himself seen the man measured.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other Gentlemen holding Subscriptions to the New Map of North-Carolina, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non subscribers will be \$10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the Publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the Map is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the Publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The Publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will still be thankfully received. JOHN MAC RAE. Fayetteville, Dec. 18th, 1826. 46

Notice.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed from the county court of Stokes, and one from the county court of Rowan, I shall proceed to sell at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in February next, for cash, to the highest bidder.

Twenty two Negroes,

consisting of men, women and children. 600 acres of land, on Beaver Island Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ward, Esq. and others.

370 acres, in two tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, adjoining the lands of Reuben Moore, William G. Cole, and others.—the property of Hugh & William H. Martin, to satisfy debts in favour of the Northern Bank at Salisbury, the State Bank of North-Carolina at Salisbury, and the Cape Fear Bank at Salem, against them and others.

2474 acres, in various tracts, on the waters of Snow Creek, Peters Creek, and Crooked Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph Cloud, Esq. Wm. Joyce, Reuben Mayabb and others, the property of Edmund Beazly, to satisfy sundry debts which I have in my hands against him, &c.

JOHN BANNER, D. Sheriff. For SALATHIEL STONE, Sheriff. Dec. 18th, 1826. 5447

Notice.

THE subscriber having relinquished business in the town of Salisbury, wishes to close his accounts as soon as possible; and, therefore, requests all persons indebted, to make payment without delay, to Messrs. Huntington and Wynne, who are fully authorized to receipt for the same; with whom the Watches, Jewelry, &c. left with the subscriber for repair, are deposited, and can be had by calling on them and paying charges. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, January 1st, 1826. 5447

Cheraw Marble Yard.

THE subscribers have commenced business two doors east of the Brick Store, on Church street, where they will supply those who may wish to call on them, with

Marble Tomb Stones, Tablets and Monuments,

at the shortest notice, and the work will be executed in the nearest manner.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

The subscribers will furnish Marble or Free Stone, for Steps, Underpinning, Door and Window Sills, Caps, &c. for buildings.

ROBERT S. SWEETLAND. Cheraw, Dec. 21, 1826. 5445

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's employ, on the 18th ult. an indentured apprentice to the tailoring business, by the name of John Pope. He was about 14 years of age, tolerably cleanly built, of rather a downcast look, and has a loose, slovenly walk. He was suspected of having embezzled a sum of money, which was probably the cause of his absconding. All taylor, and others, are cautioned against harboring or trusting him. Five dollars reward is offered, for his apprehension, and information given to Mr. Silas Templeton, Salisbury, N. C. so that he may be obtained, and all reasonable charges paid. MARTIN F. REVELL, January 1, 1826. 43

Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick; other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN MCLELLAND, STEPHEN L. FERRAND, JOHN BEARD, JR. EDWARD CRESS, THOMAS CHAMBERS, December 20, 1826. Committee. 42

Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE Trustees, with pleasure, inform the public, that they have employed Miss Maria Allen, from New-York, as principal of the Institution. The Academy is a new and elegant brick building, sufficiently large to accommodate from 75 to 100 pupils. The trustees believe that Miss Allen is qualified to teach all the useful and ornamental branches of female education that are usually taught in this part of the country; and they are determined to use every reasonable exertion to render satisfaction to all who may patronize the Institution. The exercises of tuition will commence on Monday, the 11th inst. By order of the Board. JOSEPH E. BELL, Secretary. Dec. 9th, 1826. 344

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale, at the residence of the late Thomas Todd, dead, in this county, on Wednesday, the 4 day of January next, and continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of, the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, and other Grain.

And a large quantity of other property, not necessary here to enumerate.

Also, at the same time and place, 30 or 40 NEGROE will be hired, for twelve months. Terms will be made known on the days of sale. BENJAMIN HOWARD, Adm'r. Dec. 19, 1826. 413

LEATHER.

THE subscriber has on hand, at his Tan Yard near Salisbury, about 500 sides of heavy Philadelphia and other Tanned

SOLE LEATHER.

Also, a large quantity of Skirting, Hog-Skins, Calf-skins, Sheep-skins and Upper Leather.

worthy the attention of persons at a distance, who work in that article; which he will dispose of on good terms, for cash.

WM. CHAMBERS. Nov. 28, 1826. 2669

Sheriff's Deeds.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of JANE, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 3 years old, of a yellow complexion, hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Pardee, Postmaster, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid.

October 24, 1826.
HENRY PROBST,
HENRY CRESS.

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

THE G. taken out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd. I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, so that notice will be given in bar of their recovery.

A. R. JONES, Administrator.
Mickville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3m50

Estate of James Dickey.

THE subscriber having, at the November term of Rowan county court, 1826, taken out letters of administration on the estate of James Dickey, late of Rowan county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them, properly vouched for, within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred a recovery, according to act of assembly in such case made and provided.

WM. B. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 23, 1826. 3m52

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1826: David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock, petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, to answer to the petition, or to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, CLK.
Price adv. \$4. 3m50

State of North Carolina, Wilkes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: Vincent Reid vs. David Greer; original attachment. Summons as garnishees, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, to answer and plead to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of plaintiff's demand.

Test: R. MARTIN, CLK.
November 10th, 1826. 1449

North Carolina, Buncombe county.

COUNTY Court, October term, 1826: James Greer vs. George and James Scott; Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default.

8-43 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

North Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Emmanual Shober vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.
By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

North Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term, 1826: Emmanual Shober vs. George W. Folger; original attachment, levied on land, &c. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is a citizen of another State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that this attachment be advertised in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be taken against him, according to plaintiff's demand.

M. R. MOORE, c. c.
By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

North Carolina, Stokes county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sale of the White Horse and the land adjacent thereto, is postponed until the 20th day of January next, when the undersigned, Executors of the late Robert Simonton, will sell, absolutely, the above land, which contains about 700 acres. The sale will be made in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity of this county, and a credit will be given of one and two years to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing a farm in a healthy country, and in the centre of good Society, would do well to attend this sale.

GEORGE I. DAVIDSON,
THOMAS L. FALLS,
JAMES CAMPBELL.

CHARLESTON.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his country customers, that he has received from London, an extensive supply of all kinds of GOODS in his line; together with a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, of all descriptions.

It is now well understood and acknowledged by some of the most respectable gentlemen in this State, who, until lately, sent for their Clothes to New-York and Philadelphia, but who now deal with the subscriber, that he can accommodate them as reasonable, and in as elegant style, as any person in either of the above cities. Some gentlemen have been in the habit of sending their measures to the North; the subscriber informs them that if they send them to him, he will have them equally, if not better fitted. His hands are all white and experienced workmen, to whom he gives high wages.

E. L. ROCHER.
Men's Mercer and Tailor, No. 9,
Broad street, opposite the U. S.
Bank, Charleston, S. C.

Nov. 29, 1826.

N. B. He will keep on hand a few suits of Ready-Made CLOTHES, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as may want them for immediate use.

Frederick T. Christman.

GRATEFUL for past favors, and hoping for a continuance of confidence in his friends and customers in his line of business, offers for sale, at the following reduced prices, the work manufactured by him.

Double Harness for Carriages, (plated) from 50 to \$120
Gig Harness, plated, from 25 to 50
Mail-Stage Harness, best quality, 35
Carriage do. Japanned mounting, 15 to 18
Braces for Carriages, perfect, 50 cents to 60
Men's Riding Saddles, from 10 to \$25
Ladies do. 12 to 35
Bridles, Valisees, Saddle-Bags, &c. made of best materials and workmanship, with punctuality and despatch; and all orders attended to, from any section of the country.

Salem, N. C. Dec. 18, 1826. 429

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against all delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$5.00 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to my amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices.

October 18, 1826. PAUL BARRINGER. 3m46

Hillsborough Academy.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, having engaged William J. Bingham as principal at this institution, take great pleasure in recommending the school to the patronage of the public. This they do with the more confidence, as Mr. Bingham is personally known to each of them. He is already a teacher of some experience and note, and unites to sound learning and the most exemplary character, a happy talent for preserving strict and wholesome discipline.

The Trustees pledge themselves to the public to be the active and regular guardians of the institution; they will see that a becoming conduct and deportment shall be observed on the part of the students at all times and places. And no boarding house, where proper authority is not maintained over the boys, will be tolerated.

Should any further recommendation of Mr. Bingham as an instructor of youth, be required, application may be made to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, and to Professors Andrews, Hooper and Mitchell, at the University.

Wm. Norwood, F. Nash,
David Yarbrough, Wm. Kirkland,
Francis L. Hawks, James Webb,
John Taylor, A. B. Bruce.
December 5, 1826. 3m44

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan Yard, situated in the south western part of Iredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, whom he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C.

November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS. 3F

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of John Ellev, in the county of Stokes, near the Virginia line, on Saturday the 25th of November last, a black HORSE, which is of the following description, to wit: a nicked tail, blind in the right eye, three white feet, with a small blaze in his face, which extends down to the end of his nose; had a voke on when he left, and about ten years old. It is presumed that the horse will aim to the Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba River, having been raised 16 miles the other side of that Ford, in Chester District, S. C. I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and secure the said horse, so that I can get him again, (having traded for the chance of him,) besides all reasonable expenses which may accrue for feeding and attending to him.

JNO. BANNER.
Germantown, Dec. 13th, 1826. 3m43

Taken up and Committed.

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. K. 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailor.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

THE MUSE.

DELUSIONS OF HOPE.

Like a foam on the billow,
When it swells o'er the deep;
Like a tear on the pillow,
When we sigh while we sleep;
Like the siren that sings
We ne'er can tell where,
Is the fond hope that brings
The night of despair.
Like the starlight of gladness
When it gleams in death's eye;
Like the meteor of madness
In the spirit's dark sky;
Like the zephyrs that perish
With the breath of their birth,
Are the hopes that we cherish
While person'd on earth.

FROM THE NEWBORN, N. C. CENTINEL.

I HAVE A WIFE!

I have a wife—I would not miss
This harvest of terrestrial bliss,
For all the bachelor receives,
Who never lives, but only breathes!

I have a wife—the man who owns
A kingdom, worth a thousand thrones,
A virtuous woman's heart—must know
The joys from nourished truth that flow!

I have a wife—I would not part
With that rich jewel of my heart,
For every radiant gem that shines
Refulgent, in Golconda's mines!

I have a wife—firm, tender, mild,
I have her image in her child:
They may an anxious hour beguile,
Shed tear for tear, beam smile for smile!

I have a wife—when care and pain,
Like midnight, o'er my bosom reign,
Soft as Aurora's modest ray,
She lights my darkness into day!

I have a wife—I never felt
Despair her sweetness could not melt;
I never knew a hope, but she
Could lift that hope to ecstasy!

I have a wife—no sorrow's rage
I feel, that she cannot assuage;
No joy e'er yet my heart possessed,
To which she gave not greater zest!

I have a wife—Oh! who has not,
May sigh in sorrow for his lot!
For his man's truest bliss in life,
When he can say—I have a wife!

CONTENT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FEMALE GENIUS AND BEAUTY.

It was once observed by a pugnacious poet, that women were only qualified to "suckle fools and choke the small beer," but little did he dream, in his dark philosophy of sordid misanthropy, that the matchless talents of a Dr. Stuel, a Lady Morgan, and a Miss Edgeworth, should deck the diadem of literature with its most brilliant gems, make the temple of the Muses fit for the reception of the Graces, and clothe the barren field of female authorship with the flowery and picturesque foliage of sublime sentiment and exalted feeling, flushed in a graphic elegance of diction, as refined as ever love conceived, or poetry dictated. The names of these unrivalled ladies, the glory of their own sex and the admiration of ours, shall be embalmed in immortality, and retain to the latest times, their mystical influence, that will conjure up the most pleasing and endearing recollections in every mind, owning subjection to the sovereignty of genius.

The power of woman in this literary age, is become as potent from intellectual influence, as she was formerly from personal attraction. A woman of elegant personal exterior, without the polish of accomplishment, is like a flower without perfume. Aspasia possessed neither youth nor beauty when Socrates became her disciple, and imbibed the principles of the philosophy of love at her feet; and her charms were faded when Athens was governed by her decrees thro' the medium of Pericles. Corinna, of whose talents we read so much, and of whose beauty we know so little, presided over the studies as well as the heart of P. dar. The splendid abilities of Catharine of Russia raised her from a cottage to a throne. Madame de Maintenon in the decline of life, by the magnetism of her conversation, and the brilliancy of her accomplishments, had more power over the heart and councils of the despotic Louis XIV. than the fascinating La Valliere in all the winning attractions of youth, or Montespan in all the alluring splendor of beauty; and if we are to credit the assertions of Dio, the only glantrv the voice of scandal could lay to the charge of Cicero, was his devoted attachment and literary correspondence with Casellia, a female wit and philosopher of seventy. It has been acknowledged by the Emperor Napoleon, that the colloquial brilliancy and gay vivacity of Joseph-

ine could chase away the gloomy spirits of care from his perturbed mind, sooner than the conjugal endearments and amatory dalliance of the lovely daughter of the Cæsars. A woman merely beautiful may attract; a woman polished, with a mediocrity of education, may please, and both united may have a transient triumph over the heart of man; but it is sense and virtue, embellished by the graces of accomplishment, that only fasten on the mind and enchain the affections: if to these precious qualities are added animation of temper, cheerful disposition, and softness of manners, the power of their possessor becomes altogether irresistible; it is fondly acknowledged by the heart—it is ratified by the understanding, and it exalts every delight the senses can bestow.

MEDICAL PRECEPTS.

Health may be as much injured by interrupted and insufficient sleep, as by luxurious indulgence. The debilitated require much more rest than the robust; nothing is so restorative to the nerves as sound and uninterrupted sleep. The studious need a full portion of sleep; which seems to be as necessary a nutriment to the brain as food is to the stomach. Our strength and spirits are infinitely more exhausted by the exercise of our mental, than by the labour of our corporeal faculties—let any one try the effect of intense application for a few hours; he will soon find how much his body is fatigued thereby, although he is not stirred from the chair he sits on. Those who are candid as to health, must be as circumspect in the task they set their mind, as in the exercise they give to their body. The brain demands a much more abundant supply of animal spirits than is required for the excitement of mere legs and arms. Those who possess and employ the powers of the mind most, seldom attain to great age.

A PROFITABLE WIFE.

We are informed that there is a farmer in the town of F., in Hmden county, (Massachusetts) who keeps twenty-four cows and makes great quantities of butter and cheese, with no help in the dairy but his wife. He has no children, and hires no labour except in the time of hay making; during that busy season his wife brings the twenty-four cows from the pasture, milks them all herself, makes the cheese, takes care of one or two tons of cheese on the shelves, and does the cooking, washing, and other work of the family.

Hampshire Gazette.

All is transient and dissolves the spirit of man,
All is mortal and vain, save the dream of the brain;
And the faithful hours that illumine his span,
Draw him on like a snail from the mansion of rest.
When around there is joy, then within there is strife;
On his cheek is a smile, on his bosom is care;
And daily and hourly the waves of his life,
Dash breaking in foam on the waves of despair.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

My chosen and my fairest!
In sunshine and in gloom
Thy kindling eye shall cheer my path,
Thy gentle smile illumine;
And hand in hand we'll onward walk,
Amid life's busy crowd,
While love shall cast a golden hue
On every passing cloud.

BY THE REV. G. CHOLY.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the faithful and the bold,
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king,
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust—
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

THE NUTMEG.

The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction upwards. They bear large oval leaves, pendulous from them, some a foot long. The whole leaf is characterized by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which and the inward shell is found a reticulated membrane, or divided skin, which when dried is called mace. What is known by the name of nutmeg, is the kernel, within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

It is estimated that there are 13,000,000 of sheep in the United States. Of this number about three and a half millions are in the state of New York. The whole amount of sheep and wool produced annually in France, does not exceed \$18,000,000.

FEEDING CATTLE.

Regularity with regard to feeding cattle is of more consequence than superficial thinkers, who are not acquainted with the subject, can possibly imagine. If cattle miss their customary meals, they will fret away more flesh in half an hour, than you can put on again in a week, or thereabouts. Feeding cattle is like rowing a boat against a current; if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance but are driven backwards. If you have reason to apprehend that you have less fodder than your stock would consume if you laid no embargo on their appetites, you will, nevertheless, be careful how you attempt in the forepart of the season, to put in force a nonintercourse act between your cattle's mouths and the hay-mow. If they must be stinted with regard to eatables (which we hope is not the case) put off the evil day till the latter part of winter, "Cattle," said Dr. Deane, "are more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favourable the latter part of winter may be. Advantage also may be made of browsing in the latter more than in the former part of winter, as the buds have then begun to swell and the twigs have more sap in them than before."

Extract from Wm's Balm on Jefferson and Adams.

"The successful warrior, who has desolated whole empires for his own aggrandizement, the successful usurper of his country's rights and liberties, may have their hours of swelling pride, in which they may look back with a barbarous joy upon the triumph of their talents, and feast upon the adulation of the sycophants that surrounded them; but night and silence come, and conscience takes her turn. The bloody field rises upon the startled imagination, the shades of the slaughtered innocent stalk in terrific procession before the couch. The agonizing cry of countless widows and orphans invades the ear. The bloody dagger of the assassin plays in airy terror, before the vision. Violated liberty lifts her avenging lance; and a down trodden nation rises before them in all the majesty of its wrath. What, what are the hours of a splendid wretch like this, compared with those that shed their poppies and their roses upon the pillows of our peaceful and virtuous patriots? Every night bringing to them the balm and health of repose, and every morning offering to them 'their history in a nation's eyes!' This, this is to be greatly virtuous; and be this the only ambition that shall ever touch an American bosom!"

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

Gardeners wage the same war against frogs as with moles, and all other insects mischievous to their crops. But they are wrong in including frogs in the general proscription, since they not only do them no injury, but render them, on the contrary, important services; for they are carnivorous as well as herbivorous, and greatly prefer insects to vegetable food. They are particularly fond of snails, and swallow them even with their shells on, when they are not too large. If you open a frog, you will find his stomach full of insects hurtful to agriculture, and especially snails. The shells they digest or rather dissolve in their stomachs, in the same way that dogs do bones, and turkeys the shells of nuts.

[We have learned from our navy officers, with perfect conviction of its truth, that in Italy and on the shores of the Mediterranean, turkeys are fattened by feeding them on unbroken English walnuts, which they have the power to digest speedily.]

AMERICAN FARMER.

IMPORTANT TO CARPENTERS.

A machine has recently been invented, and patents obtained for it, which at once performs all the various operations for converting rough sawn boards into completely finished flooring. It reduces the board to a uniform breadth, planes it, cuts the groove on one side, and works the feather or tongue on the other; it also removes the superfluous thickness from a sufficient portion of that part of the board which is destined to become the under side of the floor, and even takes off a minute portion of the board that the joints may enter with the more facility in lapping it down; the whole being executed in a superior manner, as may be readily imagined, and with much more accuracy than if performed by the most skillful workman. This ingenious machine is the invention of Mr. Malcolm Muir, of the Glasgow Veneer Saw Mills, who has had it in operation for some time. The peculiar value of the invention is its executing to perfection the most slavish part of the work. In future, carpenters will be relieved from the laborious task of working flooring boards, at least in the vicinity of these admirable machines.